March 6, 1776. NUMB. 2463.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

TO BE LETT,

A FARM in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, whereon the late Peter Becket lived, containing about 400 acres, 200 of which is banked meadow, and the arable land in the beſt order. As the quantity of meadow will require a perſon of activity to bring and keep it in order, any one with a ſufficient ſtock, and well recommended for his abilities in that way, may know the terms, by applying to JOHN LARDNER, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia. *March* 1, 1776.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 14th day of March inſtant, on the premiſes,

A LOT of GROUND, containing about two acres (bearing orchard) ſituate on the Old York Road, nearly adjoining the Crooked Billet Inn, about 16 miles from Philadelphia, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe and work-ſhop erected thereon.

Alſo to be ſold by public vendue, the 15th day of March inſt. on the premiſes, a tract of land, ſituate in Gwinned townſhip, on the North-wales road, about 19 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 52 acres, about 7 whereof watered meadow, 10 acres of woodland, and the remainder cleared, with a ſtone dwelling-houſe erected thereon.

The above deſcribed lands are to be ſold purſuant to the laſt will of Derick Tyſon, late deceaſed. Attendance will be given at 10 o'clock each day, by JOHN CLEAVER, JONATHAN TYSON, and DANIEL TYSON, Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation and tract of 254 acres of good land, ſituate in Weſt-Bradford townſhip, Cheſter county, near 60 acres of which are woodland, well timbered, and about 40 acres of good meadow, a great part of which is well watered by a large ſtream, and 9 or 10 acres more may be made; likewiſe a conveniency for a griſt-mill, and a ſufficient orchard on ſaid place; the fences almoſt all new ſet, and in good repair; likewiſe a large dwelling-houſe, one part frame and the other ſtone, with a good draw-well near the door; likewiſe a good log barn, with ſtone ſtabling under the whole. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the premiſes, may know the terms, by applying to JACOB BUFFINGTON, on ſaid place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE lot of land, in the townſhip of New-Providence, in the county of Philadelphia, 20 miles from Philadelphia, containing 3¼ acres of land, the moſt part of which is good meadow, a ſmall bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, with a good dwelling-houſe, part ſtone and part wood, with good out-houſes, &c. a good garden, and well of water near the door. For a view of the premiſes, and terms of ſale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Feb. 23, 1776. § FRANCES LALLEY.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the firſt day of April next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Kennet, Cheſter county, containing upwards of 300 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, ſufficient for ſeveral families, kitchen, and waſh-houſe, with a pump under the ſame; likewiſe very convenient for a ſtore (as it has been occupied in that ſort theſe ſeveral years paſt) being on the roads leading from Cheſter to Nottingham, and from Wilmington to Lancaſter, in a very public part of the country; barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. in good order; the land is good, with a large quantity of meadow. For terms, apply to SAMUEL MENDENHALL, in Concord, or JEHU HARLAN, near Downing's tavern. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to *James Bickham*, by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make payment, before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect to be ſued.

GEORGE BICKHAM

Has yet remaining on hand, a large and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt and Weſt-India goods which he is determined to ſell off on the very loweſt terms for caſh only; he takes this method of returning thanks to his kind cuſtomers for their favours, and requeſts a further continuance of the ſame, which he will always make it his ſtudy to merit. Said *George Bickham* requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him to make payment, before the firſt day of April next, otherwiſe they may expect -------. He has the indentures of an Engliſh ſervant lad to diſpoſe of, about 15 years of age, has upwards of 6 years to ſerve; he is ſold for want of employ. ¶ 7 16.

February 20, 1776.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

DESERTED from Captain John Miller's company, in the Fifth Battalion of *Pennſylvania* Forces, the following men, *viz. Thomas Hogg*, born in Yorkſhire, in England, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a freſh complexion, ſhort brown hair; had on, when he went away, a white coat, old leather breeches, white ſtockings, and an old coarſe hat. *Thomas Burns*, born in the city of Dublin, in Ireland, 5 feet 10 inches high, much given to quarreling; had on, when he went away, an old ſurtout coat, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, a felt hat, blue ſtockings, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Deſerters, and brings them to my quarters, in the Barracks, or confines them in Philadelphia Goal, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by Captain JOHN MILLER. ¶

DESERTED, on the 18th of February, 1776, from Captain Nathaniel Vanſant's company, in the Fifth Battalion, commanded by the Hon. Col. M'Gaw, a certain *Zachariah Homes*, aged 38 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, black complexion, ſhort black hair, a whitiſh coloured coat and waiſtcoat; ſaid he was born in London. Alſo *John Clanderd*, ſaid he was born in Sheffield, in Old England, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, aged 31 years; had on, when he deſerted, a blue ſhort jacket, leather breeches, black ſtockings, and new ſhoes, with braſs buckles. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the ſaid Deſerters, ſo as they may be ſent to the ſaid company, ſhall receive Fifteen Shillings reward for each, with reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ Captain NATHANIEL VANSANT.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on Friday, the 9th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Briſtol townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Dutch ſervant woman, named AGNES HARTMAN, *about 25 years of age, very luſty, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light hair, dark complexion, much pitted with the ſmall-pox; took with her one cotton chintz gowns, ſeveral bed-gowns, linſey petticoats, and Dutch clothes. Whoever will bring ſaid ſervant to her maſter ſhall have the above reward, paid by* JOHN MOOR, *or* JOHN HAY. ¶

To be SOLD, for Want of Employ,

A NEGROE BOY, 15 Years of Age; he is ſenſible and handy. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Eaſton, February 23, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at Eaſton, in Northampton county, on Tueſday, the 19th day of March next, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and tract of land, ſituate in Cheſtnuthill townſhip, in the ſaid county; bounded by lands of Philip Serfaſs and Jacob Weis, and containing 150 acres; late the eſtate of John Kaſſer; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Adams, late of Chriſtiana-bridge, New-Caſtle county, by bond, note, or book-account, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in, properly proven, that they may be ſettled by

ELIZABETH ADAMS, Executrix; JOHN CLARK, and JACOB HOLLINGSWORTH, Executors. ¶

For ſale, a Negroe wench, 23 years of age, hath had the ſmall-pox and meaſles, well acquainted with all kind of houſhold work. Alſo, eleven years of a leaſe, of 72 acres of well-improved marſh, on White-clay-creek. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, February 23, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of William Maulſby, late of this city, Innholder, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them to us, the ſubſcribers, in order to have them adjuſted. HANNAH MAULSBY, and

¶ MORRIS MAULSBY, Execut.

February 27, 1776.

THERE is in my cuſtody, a certain man, named *James Rolaſſon*, who was taken up and delivered to me as a runaway ſervant ſome time ago; this is therefore to deſire the maſter of ſaid ſervant (if any there be) to come, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold for his fees, in four weeks from this date. THOMAS DEWZES, Goaler. ¶

PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACTS from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 23, 1776. A. M.

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met*,

The *PETITION* of the PRIVATES of the MILITARY ASSOCIATION of the City and Liberties of PHILADELPHIA,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners, having the greateſt Confidence in the Equity and Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe, have ſigned the Articles of Aſſociation framed the laſt Seſſion, notwithſtanding the many Difficulties to which they are thereby ſubjected, and the ſtrong Inducements to them to become Non-Aſſociators by the eaſy Terms of Exemption, being firmly perſuaded that, on a Reconſideration, this Honourable Houſe will remove every reaſonable Cauſe of Complaint, and hear with favourable Attention what your Petitioners with the greateſt Deference and Reſpect beg Leave to point out as neceſſary to quiet the Minds of the Aſſociators, and excite them to act with Chearfulneſs and Vigour in the Service to which they may be called. When the Importance and Neceſſity of defending our Country againſt the Ravages of a cruel and deſolating Enemy are ſo obvious, no Arguments can be neceſſary to ſhew it to be the Duty of every good Citizen to bear an equitable and proportional Part of the public Burthen; and ſurely no Terms of Exemption, affecting Property merely, can be deemed equal to the Riſks and Dangers to which they expoſe themſelves, who are under the moſt ſolemn Engagements of Honour and Duty to lay down their Lives, if neceſſary, in Defence of their Country;—but your Petitioners would more eſpecially ſolicit the Attention of this Honourable Houſe to the following Particulars, in which they humbly apprehend the Reſolutions of the Houſe to be defective.

1ſt. That no Regard has been ſhewn to the great and *otherwiſe uſeleſs* Expence Aſſociators have been at to equip themſelves with Arms and other Accoutrements, and the long and earneſt Aſſiduity with which they have endeavoured to qualify themſelves for the Duties of the Field, they beg Leave to obſerve that, in levying Penalties upon Non-Aſſociators, this Honourable Houſe have confined their Views to the future only, impoſing no more on ſuch Perſons than what might be eſteemed an Equivalent to the 20 Days which are expected to be employed in the Field.—Though this Honourable Houſe upon the ſlighteſt Attention to the Subject muſt, and indeed ſeem to be, ſenſible that the Time preſcribed is not ſufficient to acquire a competent Knowledge of the Art military, as they recommend it to the Aſſociators, not already ſufficiently expert, to meet as frequent as they can, at other Times, to perfect themſelves in the military exerciſe. Here then your Petitioners conceive themſelves aggrieved; that, while animated with a fervent Regard to Liberty and their Country, they have acquired a ſhare of military Knowledge ſufficient, they hope, to encourage them to meet the Enemy in the Field, and being thereby expoſed to the greateſt Danger, as moſt capable of repelling it, no Regard has been ſhewn either to the Expence of Equipment, or Loſs of Time in acquiring this uſeful and neceſſary Knowledge.—The Hardſhips and Partiality of the Regulation will farther appear more ſtrongly, when it is conſidered that your Petitioners will probably be called out to do Duty before many of the Field-days arrive—ſo that the ſtronger Temptations are held out from the Smallneſs of the Penalty to the Lazy, the Timid and Diſaffected, to avoid the Danger and Fatigue by neglecting to qualify themſelves for at a critical Moment evading their Duty.—So apparent already are the Effects of this Regulation, that Perſons of the above Character affect to ridicule thoſe whoſe Patriotiſm would lead them to Activity and Action when neceſſary, by repreſenting this Honourable Houſe as rating their Lives at 50*ſ.* a Piece.—Such eaſy Terms of Exemption, in Times of ſuch imminent Danger, your Petitioners humbly conceive ſeem rather an Invitation to prefer Eaſe, Security and Convenience, to the public Intereſts and Safety, and if unaltered will leave your Petitioners little to hope or expect, but the Exertions and Efforts of a generous Few whoſe Zeal will probably prove their Deſtruction.—Your Petitioners humbly preſume, that, when ſo much is at Stake, and there is ſo little Proſpect of ſecuring it but by the Sword, the Terms impoſed upon Non-Aſſociators ſhould be ſuch as to induce every Man of ſuitable Age and Strength, not truly conſcientiouſly ſcrupulous, to join in the Aſſociation, and not ſuch as would lead every one, whoſe Attachment to the Cauſe of his Country did not ſupercede every other Conſideration, to pay his Fine and decline ſerving; they therefore cannot but lament that while they who are Enemies to the Liberties and Cauſe of *America* may, under the Authority of the Province, appear in the Garb of its beſt Friends, by paying leſs than 5*ſ.* per Month, they who are really its beſt Friends are liable by an accidental Deficiency to be reproached with Cowardice and expoſed to Infamy.—

Your Petitioners, ſenſible that a Compenſation for Arms and paſt Time employed in the public Service involves ſeveral important Conſiderations, do not preſume to point out any Sum, but beg Leave to ſtate their Complaint, and leave it to the Wiſdom and Juſtice of the Houſe to give them ſuitable Redreſs.—

Secondly. Your Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent, that, under the preſent Regulations, the Eſtates of Non-Aſſociators pay nothing but in common with Aſſociators; and by this Means ſuch Perſons, who, by Age or other Incapacity, are not included in the above Articles, have the Protection and Security ariſing from the Aſſociation upon eaſier Terms than others; an Indulgence for which your Petitioners can ſee no good Reaſon, and which involves ſome of the moſt conſiderable Eſtates in the Province;—beſides perſonal Service being principally required for the Protection of Property, your Petitioners would, with all Humility, ſubmit to the Honourable Houſe, whether an annual Sum of ſo much in the Pound, over and above the Taxes paid equally by Aſſociators and Non-Aſſociators, ought not to be levied on the taxable Eſtates of all Non-Aſſociators, and others, who do not come within the Limits of the Recommendation of the Honourable Continental Congreſs, reſpecting a General Aſſociation.

Thirdly. Your Petitioners beg Leave to point out a Defect in the above Regulation, reſpecting Apprentices: In ſome Caſes the Apprentice is willing to aſſociate, and the Maſter witholds his Conſent; in others the Maſter conſents, and the Apprentice refuſes. Your Petitioners would humbly propoſe, that in the former Caſe, the Maſter ſhould pay the Fine; and in the other, that the Apprentice, if of Eſtate, ſhall pay the Fine, by his Guardian or next Friend; and, if non-eſtated, ſuffer ſuch Puniſhment as the Houſe ſhall deem proper and ſuitable to the Offence.

Fourthly. Your Petitioners do moſt earneſtly remonſtrate againſt the Application of the Fines and Penalties, levied in Conſequence of the Aſſociation: As the Money to ariſe is not by the Way of Tax, to defray the Charge which the Aſſociators may occaſion, they humbly conceive that Reaſon, Cuſtom and Precedent all concur in ſhewing, that ſuch Appropriation ought to be for the immediate Support and Encouragement of the Aſſociation; and this, they humbly ſubmit, might very properly be done in the following Manner: That all ſuch Fines and Penalties, whether levied from Aſſociators or Non-Aſſociators, be carried into a Fund by themſelves, to be appropriated, *Firſt*, To the Relief of ſuch Aſſociators as may be wounded, or otherwiſe diſabled, in actual Service. *Secondly*, To the Relief and Support of the Widows and Children of thoſe who may be killed in actual Service, by Way of Annuity. *Thirdly*, To the providing of Arms and Accoutrements for ſuch Aſſociators as are unable to furniſh themſelves. *Fourthly*, To pay ſuch Aſſociators as, through Poverty, are not in the public Tax-Books, for the Time they may ſpend in the Field. The Reſidue, if any, to be applied as before propoſed. Such an Appropriation, your Petitioners conceive, would give Life and Spirit to the Aſſociation, and, upon a Call of actual Service and Danger, the Mind of the brave Aſſociator would be relieved from thoſe Anxieties for his Family, which would otherwiſe damp his Ardour, and induce him to avoid Danger rather than meet it.

Fifthly. In Order to prevent any Evaſion of the Regulations now or hereafter to be made, your Petitioners pray, that all Perſons alledging Scruples of Conſcience, or claiming Exemption by Virtue of Age or otherwiſe, be, if required, under a Teſt by Oath or Affirmation, before they be admitted to the Indulgence claimed;—as the above Exceptions are not made in Favour of Pretenders, but of thoſe who are truly and really entitled thereto, your Petitioners humbly conceive no good Reaſon can be offered againſt ſuch Claimants giving full Satisfaction, on this Head, to thoſe of their Fellow-Citizens who are riſking all that is dear and valuable to them in Life, in the Defence of the Rights and Intereſts of the Province, in which thoſe of all its Inhabitants are included.

Sixthly. Your Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent, that it has been the Practice of all Countries, and is highly reaſonable, that all Perſons, (not being Mercenaries) who expoſe their Lives in Defence of a Country, ſhould be admitted to the Enjoyment of all the Rights and Privileges of a Citizen of that Country which they have defended and protected:—Under this Conſideration your Petitioners beg Leave to ſubmit to the Houſe the Caſe of a Number of brave and ſpirited *Germans* and others, who have chearfully joined in the Aſſociation, that are

For the Remainder ſee the Fourth Page.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

AFTER premiſing, that in the following eſſay you are by no means to expect a formal anſwer to the piece ſigned *Rationalis* in your laſt paper, I would inform you, that in a company where the important doctrine of Independancy was pretty thoroughly agitated, a few evenings ago, I gathered the plan of the moderate man to be, for bearing arms and repelling the force that might be ſent againſt America, till Great-Britain would grow weary of the enterprize, and be willing to make up with us on equitable terms. This he urged to be neceſſary for the reaſons commonly produced to maintain that poſition, as our deſcent from Britain, our connection by blood, intereſt, language, laws, conſtitutions, religion, commerce, &c. with its inhabitants; our need of the national protection, if attacked by any foreign power, and the lullaby of our having been a very happy and flouriſhing people during our dependance upon the parent ſtate.

To all this was anſwered, that there were certain times when minor ſtates, as well as perſons, became capable to judge and act for themſelves; that the obligations for parental care and protection could never extend ſo far, as to entitle the former to oppreſs the latter in demands of an indefinite conſideration for ſuch favour; and finally, that unleſs the minor ſtate ſhould at ſome certain time be allowed to have power to debate, and ſettle the *quantum* due for protection, and chooſe whether it comply with ſuch certain terms, or give up the protection offered, they were by no means on an equal footing with natural perſons, who, at a moderately early age, were at full liberty to leave their parents, and do the beſt they were able for themſelves. America, it was obſerved, was not ſent out a colony at the charge of Great-Britain, and, for all the protection afforded her, might well be eſteemed an orphan inſtead of a child; and with all the clamour raiſed on that head, with intention to lull the people into a ſubmiſſion to the moſt ruinous exactions, were a fair account ſtated, it would be found that the balance in favour of America would amaze all mankind! It was further obſerved, that the efforts uſed to perſuade the Americans they are in a ſtate of perpetual non-age and dependance diſcovers ſomething very different from maternal affection or common juſtice. If minors labour for parents, they are alſo ſuppoſed to be provided for in all things by them, and to become lords of all they poſſeſs at certain periods. Here the parallel fails reſpecting ſtates, each of which is preſumed immortal. It remaining, therefore, that the American ſtates are neither the provinces, colonies, nor children of Great-Britain, any more than of Holland, Ireland or Germany, and that from their very ſettlement Britain meaned rather to milk than ſuckle them, the pretended right to controul their manufactures and commerce, to ſell them the lands at a heavy purchaſe, and ſubject to an enſlaving quitrent, which were in great part gained by their own blood and treaſure, is founded in preſumption of ſuperior force rather than ſolid reaſon. Luxury (and the ſearch of ways and means to ſupport it) is arrived to ſuch a pitch in Britain, that the junto, who have uſurped a tyrannic power, want provinces to drain of wealth, as their patterns, the debauched Romans, had. Many are found ſo baſe, as to be willing their countrymen ſhould become tributary to ſuch vultures, if they might have a ſmall pittance for gathering the tax—yea, even on condition it were demanded at the point of the bayonet. Here is the true foundation of the claim of Great-Britain, and here is the undeniable cauſe of the ſupport this claim finds in America! What then are the honeſt, induſtrious and independant freemen of America to do in this caſe? My guide I have ſo long followed tells us, Declare independance immediately! Iſſue a manifeſto, containing a full view of our rights, our grievances, and the unwearied applications we have made for their redreſs! Apply to the ſtate of whoſe readineſs and power to aſſiſt us we have undoubted aſſurance. A neglect to improve the openings given us for that purpoſe may inſpire thoſe ſtateſmen with reſentment, and incite them to accept overtures from our enemies, and then we may indeed become *Provinces!* If we can withſtand the tyrant of Britain without allies, we can, inconteſtibly, better withſtand him with an ally that has ever commanded a very complaiſant behaviour from him. This ally can wiſh for nothing more, than ſuch ſhare of our commerce as will be convenient to both parties; and as that muſt be rather a gain than loſs to us, we muſt be ſtupid beyond conception to delay the meaſure. England has long protected Portugal, for a much leſs lucrative trade than we would carry on with France. Men muſt be very blind, who cannot ſee the fairneſs, the openneſs and ſafety of this obvious road to honour, wealth, freedom and internal happineſs. By how many ways does Divine Providence invite us to emancipate ourſelves from a ſtate, which, remained in, would be the ruin of our poſterity, as certainly as they became human beings. Let prejudiced mortals *dream* what they may, and confound the ignorant with their jargon, freedom and dependancy are oppoſite and irreconcileable terms; and dependancy on a power, over which we have no influence nor controul, is *ſlavery*, or I am yet ignorant of the term. The petty tyrants of every country always wiſh to have the people dependant on ſuch a power; for, under colour of authority from that power, they can carry on their oppreſſions, vexations and depredations, and when they are expoſtulated with on the occaſion, they are ſorry indeed they are put upon ſo diſagreeable a ſervice, but what can they do? ſuch are their expreſs orders! I am widely miſtaken, if nine tenths of the clamour raiſed againſt American independancy do not ariſe from that quarter. They tell you, "they had rather be governed by the mild and wiſe laws of Great-Britain, than the decrees of an American mob." The truth is, neither they, nor their principals, wiſh to be governed by any laws that will effectually ſecure the liberty and property of the people from their ravenous clutches. If the people, by any means, obtain an adequate ſhare in the legiſlature of this country, they know their viſions of golden mountains, and millions of acres of tenanted ſoil, will all vaniſh, and themſelves remain in the deſpiſed rank of their honeſt and contented neighbours. I am apt to think, however, that both principals and accomplices for once overſhot themſelves, and carried the matter too far for a ſafe and honourable retreat. Circumſtances have ſtrangely co-operated to open ſcenes, which no human foreſight could have viewed in their full latitude. And what is there now wanting to compleat the triumph of the friends of human nature, but a little fortitude, patience and perſeverance? All Europe muſt allow, that while America was in the greateſt good humour with her old mother, a ſcheme was laid to keep up a large ſtanding army in her capital towns, and to tax her at pleaſure for the ſupport of it. They ſee that, from time to time, the moſt fraudulent and violent meaſures have been taken to ſupport their entirely unprecedented claim, till at laſt, drained of their national troops, they have applied for aſſiſtance to other nations. By the law of nations, we were diſcharged from our allegiance the moment the army was poſted among us without our conſent, or a ſingle farthing taken from us in like manner; either of theſe being fundamental ſubverſions of the conſtitution. It remains entirely with ourſelves to have ample juſtice done to us. We have nothing to do but declare off, and appeal to the *droit des gens*. A very reſpectable power has given as unequivocal proofs as can be wiſhed, of her diſpoſition to right us. Even the body of the people manifeſt the warmeſt deſire to form a friendly alliance; witneſs the aſſiduous reſpect ſhewn to a private gentleman, whom they only ſuſpected to be a Delegate from the Congreſs. And on the other hand, what does all the hurry of appointing Commiſſioners, and no one knows what, on the other ſide the Britiſh channel indicate? Beſides the diſcoveries of Caſſandra, I will venture to affirm, that our ambitious maſter at length begins to fear in good earneſt, that the ſtring drawn too tight will break, and leave all his colonies to make new bargains for themſelves. Obſtinate and muliſh as he is, he cannot longer perſuade himſelf that two ſuch potent communities as France and North-America will neglect ſuch a fortunate opportunity, to pay themſelves the prodigious ſums he has damaged them in a few paſt years. Aye, ſay ſome moderate men, that is our fear, that France will be for invading Canada or the Floridas, and thus we ſhall be for ever involved in war. Nothing, I confeſs, is more probable, if France can have nothing to expect from us in an amicable and commercial way; but, *e contra*, if we caſt off her ancient enemy, there ſtill remain iſlands, which, from preſent appearances, ſhe has ſome eye upon. From what has happened in the Mediterranean, it ſeems ſhe is now no way ſkittiſh about affronting Oceana on her own element.

I cannot expreſs my contempt of thoſe wretches, who ſay, let us by all means defend ourſelves againſt the violence of adminiſtration till we bring them to reaſonable terms, and then unite again, as we ſhall ever ſtand in great need of the protection of Great-Britain. I verily believe a party among us feels much need of foreign protection; but a people who can make the proudeſt tyrant in Europe talk of Hanoverians, Heſſians, Ruſſians, Scotch-Dutchmen, and half an eaſtern world, even while they are in the very infancy of preparation for defence, need not keep ſuch a puling and whining about protection.

I muſt again exclaim, I cannot have patience with ſuch inconſiſtent mortals, as diſſuade us from accepting aſſiſtance from a power who has at preſent no poſſible claim upon us, nor can ever demand more than we voluntarily and expreſsly ſtipulate, and that when we are in actual war with a power, by themſelves called the moſt formidable in Europe, and yet preſs us to fight that power alone, and bring her to terms, that we may enjoy her protection. If ſuch do not wiſh to have us reduced, rather than protected, by the arms of Great-Britain, I am a novice in politics.

One word concerning theſe auguſt Commiſſioners we hear ſo much of every day. Thoſe Americans, who flatter themſelves their miſſion bodes any advantage to the country in general, will find themſelves as much deceived as they have hitherto been by any ſimilar declaration. The true ſtate of the caſe is ſimply this, their efforts to ſubdue us to their abſolute command have ſounded through every court in Chriſtendom, yea, in all quarters of the world, and they cannot keep themſelves from doubting of the ſucceſs. Now a formidable armament is to come, and with them the commiſſioners, to receive ſubmiſſion, and grant pardons on the moſt humiliating terms they can reduce us to, that they may let Europe know their great power in reducing their rebellious ſubjects to a ſenſe of their duty. They are certain their time is ſhort, they therefore aim to put as good a face upon the matter as poſſible, but at any rate to put an end to it for the preſent, ſtill retaining ſo much acknowledged power as will ſink us into ſlavery, whenever they find a proper opportunity to exerciſe it.

Finally, by the moſt unconſtitutional, cruel and unjuſt meaſures, they have driven us to arms; we have emitted millions on the credit of the United Colonies, thoſe millions muſt be ſunk by the power which iſſued them, or a fund of the like kind can never again be eſtabliſhed in America. Had our enemies no other object in view than the diſcredit of the Continental Currency, it would be ſufficient to engage them to ſend a good number of emiſſaries, on any pretence which might give them opportunity to effect it. One depoſit we have in our hands, which will ſolidly fund all the money we will need during the conteſt, which muſt inevitably be given up by the moſt favourable negotiation we can poſſibly flatter ourſelves to expect. Surely a declaration of confiſcation on one ſide will warrant repriſal on the other. This is not only juſt in point of the preſent queſtion, but abſolutely neceſſary to keep the power of the crown within any poſſible limits, which cannot be, while it is poſſeſſed of millions of acres of land which it may diſpoſe of at pleaſure.

All parties agree we muſt one time ſeparate from Britain. Set us back to ſixty-three, and we will be as lucky as a farmer, who ſhould have all his houſes, fences, &c. deſtroyed, and the fields and meadows cleared in that time grown upon again. CANDIDUS.

CAMBRIDGE, February 22.

We hear the ſloop Grampus, John Bracket, maſter, loaded with bread and flour, bound from Baltimore to Cape Cod, on Tueſday laſt fell in with, and was taken by a number of armed veſſels (part of the Britiſh navy) off the Race Point; they took out of the ſloop the maſter, mate and all the hands except one, and put in their place one midſhipman and three ſeamen, and directed them to ſail for Boſton.—The morning following they ſtruck on Cohaſſet roeks; the people took their boat and went on ſhore—The inhabitants of Cohaſſet went on board the ſloop, took out part of the cargo, and have got off the veſſel: The men are on their way to headquarters. At the ſame time the above armed veſſel took a large ſchooner from Baltimore, and have ſent her into Boſton.

We hear from Dorcheſter, that about 4 o'clock laſt Wedneſday morning, a large party of the miniſterial butchers were diſcovered croſſing the ice on Boſton Neck to Dorcheſter Neck, ſuppoſed to be about 1000, the centry immediately diſcharged his piece at them, and run for the guard-houſe to inform Capt. Barnes (who commanded the guard) who had already took the alarm by the centry's firing his piece; and from information he could get of the courſe they were ſteering, judged their deſign was to cut off the retreat of the guard which conſiſted only of 60 men. Capt. Barnes immediately marched his guard off the neck to the edge of the marſh, and juſt eſcaped them; and leſt the guns that had been fired ſhould not alarm the camp, he had ſent off ſeveral meſſengers. The enemy marched along with two field peices, and poſted themſelves in ſo advantageous a manner, that Capt. Barnes could not attack them with the leaſt hope of ſucceſs, but waited for the arrival of reinforcements. In the mean time the cut-throats improved every minute of their time in ſetting fire to the buildings on Dorcheſter Neck, while they ſlowly moved towards the Caſtle, where boats were ready to receive them, but our troops were ſo cloſe upon them, that they put out the fire of ſix or ſeven of the buildings, and reached the point next the Caſtle before the ſons of Beliel had reached the Caſtle, who had made priſoners of ſix of the guard and one old man an inhabitant.

N. B. It is about two miles from the encampment at Dorcheſter over the cauſeway, &c. to ſaid guard-houſe, and one mile from thence to the point near the caſtle.

We juſt hear, that the Yankey Hero, of 14 guns, Capt. Thomas, belonging to Newbury Port, took and ſent in there laſt Friday, a bark of 300 tons, laden with coal, pork and flour, which was deſigned for the uſe of the miniſterial butchers in Boſton.

NEW-HAVEN, February 21.

The following is an extract of a letter from General Arnold; it is not dated, but by part of the contents, it is ſuppoſed was wrote the laſt of January.

"I have the pleaſure of informing you my wound is in ſo fair a way, that I expect to be on my legs in a fortnight. Notwithſtanding our misfortune, we have continued the blockade effectually; though the enemy are double our numbers, they have not dared to ſhow themſelves without the walls. I expected General Wooſter from Montreal, to take the command here, a Council of War, thought his preſence abſolutely neceſſary there, ſo that I have had a moſt fatiguing time. The continual agitation I have been in has, in a great meaſure, retarded the healing of my wound.—Yeſterday I received a reinforcement of one hundred men from Montreal, and expect ſeveral regiments from below in a ſhort time. I have made every poſſible preparation to annoy the enemy; and if I am properly ſupported, as I make no doubt I ſhall be, from below, I have not the leaſt doubt of Quebec's falling into our hands."

PROVIDENCE, February 24.

Saturday evening laſt the miniſterial fleet went down the Bay to Newport, and have ſince returned to Hope Iſland.

The ſame day a brig put off from Newport for New-London, having on board a quantity of ſalt, ſome houſhold furniture, &c. the hands being apprehenſive that they ſhould be taken and impreſſed by the miniſterial fleet, obliged the Captain to put back; but in returning the veſſel ran aground near the entrance of the harbour, where, as ſhe could not be defended, ſome men from Head Quarters went on board, and aſſiſted in unbending her ſails, and ſaving ſome of the furniture.—Wallace diſcovered her next morning, when the bomb brig and a tender took poſſeſſion of her; a few ſhot were exchanged between them and ſome of our people on ſhore, but without doing any execution. After taking out the ſalt, they ſet her on fire, and ſhe burnt to the water's edge.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

By ſeveral gentlemen from Albany we learn, that the noted Indian Partizan, Luc La Corne, arrived there laſt Thurſday evening, eſcorted by Major Melchior, with a number of the Officers taken at Chamblee; that Captain Dorſey, with the firſt company of Pennſylvanians, arrived at Montreal the 16th of February; the 18th Captain Jenkins was met on Lake Champlain, with his company; Captain Davis at Crown Point; and Captain Williams at Ticonderoga, all of the firſt battalion of Pennſylvania forces, in high ſpirits; that three companies of Green Mountain Boys were alſo arrived at Montreal; that the lakes were lined with troops from Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that nothing material has lately happened at Quebec.

Extract of a Letter from Canada.

"It is not improbable that, unacquainted with all the circumſtances, ſome perſons, who while they applauded the courage and reſolution of our late brave General Montgomery, in attacking, under every diſadvantage, a city ſo ſtrongly fortified both by art and nature, as Quebec, with leſs than half the number of men that were within the walls to defend it, many cenſure the attempt as raſh and deſperate. But his ſituation not only juſtified, but made it a matter of indiſpenſible duty, tho' a duty of a nature ſo difficult and arduous, that the moſt heroic virtue and intrepid courage was abſolutely neceſſary to the performance of it. The expiration of the time for which a great part of the provincial troops had been inliſted being near at hand, in a council of war, an attack of the town before that time was determined upon, and a plan concerted. But juſt before its execution, it appearing that ſome deſerters from our army had diſcovered it to the enemy, an alteration became neceſſary, nor was there any time to delay, for the men were on point of returning home, and the General was reduced to the dilemma of making an attack under all diſadvantages, or of raiſing the ſiege, and retiring with the loſs of all the advantages we had gained by the unparalleled fatigues of a winter campaign in ſuch a country. It is no wonder therefore, that perilous as it was, he, with Col. Arnold, &c. determined to make the attack, tho' to ſtimulate his men the General was obliged to head them in Perſon.

"The attack was made with as much bravery as it was reſolved on, and probably would have ſucceeded, had not a fatal diſcharge from the enemy's cannon, ſoon after he mounted the wall, finiſhed the glorious career of our gallant General and ſome of the braveſt of his followers. The principal of theſe were his Aid de Camp, Captain M'Pherſon, of Philadelphia, Capt. Cheeſeman, of New-York, and ten of his company, who all fell at the firſt fire. This mighty loſs at the firſt onſet ſo confuſed and diſcouraged our men, that the remaining officers in the detachment thought themſelves under a neceſſity of drawing off the men.

"Captain Cheeſeman was the firſt that ſcaled the wall, and intrepidly puſhing forward, he received a canniſter of grape ſhot through his body, which brought him to the ground: He attempted to riſe, and his motions indicated a deſire to preſs forward, but all was over, the fatal wound was given, through which fled as brave and heroic a ſpirit as ever animated the breaſt of an Alexander.

"He ſeemed to have a remarkable preſage that he ſhould fall in the attack; he mentioned it without the leaſt ſuperſtitious fear, but with the undaunted bravery of a ſoldier. He dreſſed himſelf that morning extremely neat, and putting five Half Joes in his pocket, ſaid that would be ſufficient to bury him with decency. In him I have loſt a valuable and much eſteemed friend."

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, February 22.

"Captain Manly has refitted his ſchooner, and will ſail in a day or two. The Foy man of war, lately ſtationed off Marblehead, Salem, Beverly, &c. returned to Boſton on Monday. It is ſaid that four ſmaller veſſels are to be ſent in her ſtead, to block up thoſe ports. We have ſix mortars fitted to their beds—10 twelve pounders—6 eighteen pounders—and 12 field pieces, of different calibres (all from Ticonderoga) mounted. The remainder will be fit for ſervice in a week.

On Saturday laſt, David Rittenhouſe, Eſq; was choſen Burgeſs for this city, in the room of Dr. Franklin, who is appointed upon an Embaſſy to Canada by the Congreſs.

EXTRACTS from the VOTES of the Honourable HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 1, 1776. A. M.

A Petition from the Committee of Inſpection for the County of *Bucks* was preſented to the Houſe, and is as follows, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met.*

The *PETITION* of the COMMITTEE of INSPECTION for the County of *Bucks*,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT, as a general Uneaſineſs prevails among the Aſſociators in this County, on Account of the late Military Reſolutions of this Honourable Houſe, and many Perſons have ſigned them, under a full Perſuaſion that Amendments would be made therein; and as there are many able-bodied Men, between the Age of Fifty and Sixty Years, poſſeſſed of large Eſtates, who are entirely exempt from Military Duty and Expence, your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the Aſſociation may be extended to the Age of Sixty.

And as the Tax upon Non-Aſſociators is conſidered merely as an Equivalent for perſonal Services, and the Aſſociators have no Compenſation for their Arms and Accoutrements, not to mention the Dangers they will be expoſed to when called into actual Service, your Petitioners pray, that an additional Tax be laid upon the Eſtates of Non-Aſſociators proportionate to the Expences of the Aſſociators neceſſarily incurred for the general Defence of Property.

And as by marching whole Battalions or Companies of Militia, large Tracts of Country will be left deſtitute of Men, except thoſe who either hold all Reſiſtance unlawful, or ſuch as are diſaffected to the preſent Meaſures, your Petitioners therefore beg Leave to ſubmit it to the Conſideration of the Houſe, whether it would not be better to direct the Colonels to draught from their Battalions ſuch Number as ſhall from Time to Time be requiſite, thereby affording an Opportunity for thoſe whoſe Circumſtances will not always admit their going, to get Volunteers in their Stead, and at the ſame Time leaving ſufficient Force in every Part of the Country to quell any local Inſurrections.

All which your Petitioners humbly pray may be taken into the Conſideration of the Houſe, and ſuch Amendments made as you, in your Wiſdom, ſhall ſee meet.

Per Order of the Committee,

JOSEPH HART, *Chairman.*"

Bucks County, in Commitee, Feb. 27, 1776.

A Memorial from the Committee of Safety was preſented to the Houſe, and is as follows, *viz.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met.*

The *MEMORIAL* of the COMMITTEE of SAFETY.

THE Committee have, ever ſince their Appointment, applied themſelves with the greateſt Zeal and Fidelity to the important Truſt confided to them, in providing Means for the Defence of this Province; they were however ſuch Means only as were thought more immediately requiſite for our Security againſt the Attempts made by a Naval Armament, and were beſides neceſſarily confined within the Limits of the Funds allotted to them by your Honourable Houſe—but they beg Leave to repreſent, that, as every Day brings with it freſh Proofs of the Violence of the *Britiſh* Miniſtry, and of their fixed Purpoſe to ſubdue the free Spirit of *America*, that has yet given ſuch Obſtruction to all their Schemes of Tyranny and Deſpotiſm—a Purpoſe aſſiſted too by an obſequious Parliament, which may not ſpeak the genuine Senſe of the Nation, though it has unhappily the Direction of its Force, it truly becomes us to prepare ſeriouſly for the Storm gathering over the Colonies, and which, in the Uncertainty of its Courſe, may in a few Weeks fall upon this Province. This being the Idea of the Committee, they have come to the following Reſolution, claiming the moſt earneſt Attention of your Honourable Houſe thereto.

Reſolved, "That Application be made to the Ho-
"nourable the Houſe of Repreſentatives, praying that they
"will take Order for the Raiſing of Two Thouſand Men,
"to act in the Defence of this Province, and this Board
"will repreſent it as their Opinion, that it will be moſt
"for the public Service, that one Battalion of Regular
"Troops be formed out of that Number, and the Re-
"mainder be a Body of Rifle-Men."

The Committee beg Leave to ſolicit your Attention to another Object alſo of extenſive Importance, the Military Aſſociation: The general Sentiments concerning which, they have in the Receſs of Aſſembly had an Opportunity of collecting, and though ſuch Numbers already have, and, we hope, will ſtill engage in it, under its preſent Form, as may prove a conſiderable Addition to our Strength, yet as there are material Objections made to it, and as they underſtand are to be laid before your Honourable Houſe by divers reſpectable Bodies of Men, they ſubmit to you, whether it will not be highly expedient, and conſiſtent with good Policy, immediately to remove every Cauſe of Diſcontent on this Head, from the Minds of the Aſſociators, who under an Apprehenſion of partial and unequal Burthens impoſed on them, have nevertheleſs had the Virtue not to refuſe their Services to their Country, in Confidence that your Honourable Houſe will reconſider the ſeveral Proviſions and Regulations complained of, and give them Satisfaction therein.

By Order of the Committee,

ALEXANDER WILCOCKS, *Chairman.*"

In Committee of Safety, Philadelphia, February 22, 1776.

Extract of a Letter from Alexandria, in Virginia, dated February 29.

"Gen. Clinton, we hear, is arrived at Hampton, with his troops, and Lord Dunmore is intrenching at Portſmouth."

Laſt Saturday evening arrived here from Canada, Major Melchior, of this city.—He left Montreal about two weeks ago, and informs, that General Arnold, with his little army, were in high ſpirits; and that reinforcements were coming in daily.

It is ſaid the following Colonels are appointed Brigadier Generals in the Continental Army, viz. Armſtrong, Thompſon, Lewis, Howe, Moore, and Lord Sterling.

We hear that the Committee of Inſpection and Obſervation for the City and Liberties have appointed a PROVINCIAL CONVENTION to be held in this city, in order to take into their conſideration the preſent ſtate of the province. The laſt Provincial Convention inveſted them with the above authority.

*** The Subſcribers to *the United Company of Philadelphia for promoting American Manufactures* are deſired to take Notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Company is to be held at Carpenter's Hall on the 16th Inſtant, to proceed to Buſineſs preciſely at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, when a State of the Accounts will be laid before them.

IN CONGRESS, *February* 23, 1776.

Reſolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to contract for the making MUSKETS and BAYONETS for the uſe of the United Colonies, and to conſider of further ways and means of promoting and encouraging the manufacture of FIRE ARMS in the United Colonies. The Members choſen—Mr. *Paine*, Mr. *Wilſon*, Mr. *Huntington*, Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *L. Morris.*

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

IN purſuance of the above Reſolve, the ſaid Committee here notify all perſons who are diſpoſed to contract for the making Muſkets and Bayonets, that they make known their propoſal as ſoon as poſſible to them at Philadelphia, or to the Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety in the Colonies where they live, in order to be tranſmitted to the ſaid Committee.

R. T. PAINE, *per Order.*

IN CONGRESS, March 4, 1776.

Reſolved, That the reſtraint be taken off, which, by a reſolve of the twenty-ſixth of laſt month, was laid upon veſſels loading or loaded with produce for Great-Britain, Ireland, or the Britiſh Weſt-Indies, in conſequence of permiſſion granted for arms and ammunition imported into theſe Colonies.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE of SAFETY,

February 29, 1776.

Whereas many perſons have been employed in purchaſing Fire Arms, in order to carry them into other provinces, and as a practice of this kind may be of pernicious conſequence unleſs they are intended to be employed in ſuch places, as from their ſituation are expoſed to the danger of an attack, of which this Committee in this caſe reſerve to themſelves a right of judging; therefore—

Reſolved, That no perſon or perſons whatever do preſume to purchaſe or carry out of this province any Fire Arms, without application to, and licence from this Committee being firſt obtained.

March 1, 1776.

All perſons who are willing to ſupply the officers and men employed in the naval armament and artillery of this province with the following rations, viz. For each man per week—Seven pounds of bread or ſix pounds of flour, one fourth, at leaſt, to be in flour if required.—Ten pounds of beef, mutton or pork, The value of ſix-pence in roots and vegetables.—A ſufficient proportion of ſalt and vinegar.—Three pints and a half of rum, or beer in proportion—

Are deſired to ſend in their propoſals to this Committee on or before the 8th day of March inſt. The contract to commence the 11th inſt. and continue in force for three months, if the men are not ſooner diſcharged.

Extract from the Minutes,

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

In COMMITTEE, March 1, 1776.

Henry Juncken, of this city, having voluntarily ſent to this Committee the following letter, which is voted a proper acknowledgment of his own—Ordered, That the ſame be publiſhed in all the news-papers, Engliſh and German, in and near this city.

T. MATLACK, Sec, pro tem.

"Gentlemen,

"WHEREAS I have been charged, before you, of being inimical to the noble ſtruggle for LIBERTY in general, as well as to the Aſſociation in particular; and whereas there may have words dropped in converſation which may be conſtrued as tending to diſcourage thoſe which otherwiſe would have aſſociated, the which was never my intention to do. And whereas I value liberty as dear as life, and am ſenſible that I ſhall reap a proportionable benefit in the ſucceſs of this our noble ſtruggle for the ſame, my intereſt and that of the public being inſeparably connected.

And whereas I am ſorry for any unguarded word or expreſſion which may have dropped from my mouth, and which may convey even the moſt diſtant ſenſe of being inimicably diſpoſed to this our noble ſtruggle, being alſo deeply concerned for the diſpleaſure of the public in general, as well as my reſpected fellow-citizens in particular, for whom I have nothing but love and good-will at heart, and with whom I wiſh to live in peace, harmony and friendſhip; therefore, to appeaſe their minds, and to convince the public in general that this my declaration is ſincere, and that I am not inſenſible to the duty of my country, I do hereby, of my own free will and accord, and without any perſuaſion, threat or compulſion whatever, aſk their pardon for any offence by me to them or any of them given; my future conduct will and ſhall prove that I am equally with them engaged in the ſame good cauſe, and that I am determined (as I always have been) to ſtand or fall with them in this our noble ſtruggle for LIBERTY."

To the gentlemen of the Committee of Inſpection.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, MARCH 5, 1776.

WHEREAS ſome perſons in this city, whoſe affluence ought to ſet them above the temptation of taking an advantage of the diſtreſſes of their fellow-citizens, have within a few days ingroſſed great quantities of Salt, Rum, Cocoa, Coffee, Pepper, Sugar and Molaſſes, in order to ſell them again at exorbitant prices, and thus add to the calamities of our country, while it is ſtruggling under the oppreſſions of a bloody and vindictive Miniſtry.

Reſolved therefore, That this Committee will moſt ſteadily oppoſe ſuch baſe and cruel practices, and expoſe the authors of them, of whatever rank and degree in life. For which purpoſe, the Diſtrict Committees are requeſted to make immediate inquiry into the grounds of this complaint, and report to this Committee to-morrow evening the names of thoſe perſons whom they find, or have good reaſon to ſuſpect of ſuch practices, in order that juſtice may be done to our ſuffering country, and thoſe perſons meet with the infamy and treatment they deſerve.

By Order of the Committee of Inſpection, &c.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Secretary.

At a ſpecial Meeting of the ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, *Tueſday, March* 4, 1776.

"*Motion*, That Dr. *John Kearſley*, having ſhewn himſelf inimical to the Liberties of this Country, and thereby rendered himſelf unworthy of being a Member of this Society, be expelled: *Reſolved unanimouſly*, That the ſaid Dr. *John Kearſley* be expelled, and no more conſidered a Member of this Society; and the Secretary is directed to publiſh this Minute in the public News-Papers of this City.

Publiſhed by Order,

RICHARD PETERS, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, March 4, 1776.

ALL perſons who [illegible] indebted to the late partnerſhip of CALDWELL [illegible] are deſired to make immediate payment to J. WILSON, in whoſe hands the books and papers are ſame: Thoſe that neglect [illegible] counts being given to a [illegible] entitled to receive the [illegible] depend on [illegible]

The WEEKLY VOTES of the preſent Sitting of the Honourable *Houſe of Aſſembly* of this Province, are Publiſhed and ſold by *Henry Miller*, in Race-ſtreet. Alſo the YEARLY VOTES of the laſt Seſſion. And the *Fourth* and *Fifth* VOLUMES of the *Collection* of *Votes*; the former from the Year 1744 to 1758, and the latter from 1758 to 1767, inclufive.

Where alſo may be had,

BACHMAIR's *GERMAN* GRAMMAR.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

JOHN DUNLAP,

In MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

AN ORATION,

IN MEMORY OF

GENERAL MONTGOMERY;

And of the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS who fell with him before QUEBEC.

Drawn up (and delivered *February* 19, 1776) at the deſire of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS,

By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. Provoſt of the COLLEGE of PHILADELPHIA.

O Thou, who bad'ſt them fall with honor crown'd,
Soon make the bloody pride of war to ceaſe!
May theſe the only ſacrifice be found
To public freedom, and their country's peace.

*** Sold alſo by Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers*, Printers, in Market-ſtreet, and *James Humphreys*, jun. Printer, in Front-ſtreet.

Juſt publiſhed, and now ſelling by

LAMBERT WILMER,

Near the Corner of Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet (price One Shilling)

AN Affectionate ADDRESS to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies in America. *At the ſame Place may be had*, An Extract of Baxter's Saint's Everlaſting Reſt; with an Extract of the Chriſtian's Pattern; and ſeveral other uſeful and ſpiritual Books. ¶

EXTRAORDINARY Wages will be given to two or three Journeymen Gunſmiths, who are well ſkilled in Stocking of Muſkets and Rifles. Likewiſe good Encouragement will be given to a Gun-lock Filer, that can make Muſket Locks.—Apply to THOMAS PALMER, the North Side of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. Any perſon that has Skill to accompliſh either of the aforeſaid Branches, may, if they chooſe, work Piece-work, and receive their Caſh every Saturday Afternoon; or a Sum of Money will be advanced to them, by giving Security for the Delivery of their Work. ¶

Newtown, March 2, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 9th day of this inſtant, a certain meſſuage and tract of land in the townſhip of Plumſted; bounded by lands of Robert Fiſher, Iſaac Hughes, Samuel Simſon, and others; containing 84 acres; alſo one equal undivided half part of a plantation, and tract of 180 acres, ſituate in Tinicum, adjoining Delaware river; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

Newtown March 2, 1776.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, on Monday, the 11th day of this inſtant, a plantation, and tract of about 75 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, in the county of Bucks, near Newtown; bounded by lands of Mr. Anthony Tate and others; having thereon erected a new large log houſe, barn, and other buildings; late the property of Thomas Cary; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ SAMUEL BILES, Sheriff.

To be expoſed to SALE by public VENDUE (for ready money only) on the ſecond day of the Fourth-Month next, called April, to begin at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, at the late dwelling-houſe of John Jones, *tanner, in Germantown, deceaſed*,

ALL his STOCK on hand, conſiſting of a large number of ſoal and upper leather, hides in the vats; likewiſe a conſiderable quantity of ſoal, upper, and bridle leather; kips and calf-ſkins, tanned and curried; Spaniſh oak, hemlock and black oak bark, and tanners and curriers tools. At the ſame time will be ſold a variety of houſhold goods and kitchen furniture, alſo horſes and cows, carts, ploughs and harrows, a ſled, and ſundry utenſils of huſbandry, alſo a two-wheel chaiſe, and a ſley with ſuitable gears; likewiſe wheat, barley, and rye in the ground. Attendance will be given at the time and place above-mentioned, by

ANN JONES, Adminiſtratrix.
WILLIAM PUSEY, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All perſons who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt it, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted and paid. ¶

Finniſton, White-clay-creek, Third-Month 3, 1776.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

TWENTY ACRES of extraordinary wheat LAND, very ſuitable for an orchard, or ſmall farm for a tradeſman or ſhop-keeper, it being on the great road leading from Newland's tavern to Marcus-hook or Naaman's creek, two miles from the former and one from the latter, in the townſhip of Upper-Chicheſter and county of Cheſter; bounded by the lands of John Talbot, John Wilkins, and a branch of Naaman's creek, about one half cleared, the other woodland, by

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. As the ſubſcriber lives at White-clay-creek, a conſiderable diſtance from the aboveſaid premiſes, to prevent trouble to the purchaſer, he has ſet the loweſt price that he will take, viz. £ 4 : 10 : 0, per acre; ſtone for neceſſary buildings, good and plenty. *Wanted immediately, a ſober man that underſtands the farming and grazing buſineſs; alſo a journeyman blackſmith, that is a good workman at edge tools; both of which will meet with good encouragement if they apply ſoon as above.* ¶

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain THOMAS CHURCH's company, two ſoldiers, *viz. Edward Graham* (but may change his name) an Iriſhman, a well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; had on, when he went away, a long grey ſurtout coat, old waiſtcoat and breeches, old ſhoes and ſtockings; lightiſh coloured hair; a new hat, but has ſwapt it for an old one, to get a little money; is given much to drink; was ſeen on the road leading from Cheſter to Philadelphia; he ran away from the Hoſpital and pretended to be ſick ever ſince he enliſted. The other, named *John Kinſey*, an Iriſhman, well ſet, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, talks good Dutch, ſmall ſore eyes, by trade a taylor; had on a brown ſurtout coat, torn between the ſhoulders, a lightiſh coloured old jacket, blue under ditto, buckſkin breeches, old check ſhirt, blue yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid Deſerters, ſo as the ſubſcriber may get them again, ſhall have for *Kinſey* Eight Dollars, and for *Graham* Four, with reaſonable charges, per Capt. THOMAS CHURCH, of the Fourth *Pennſylvania* Battalion. ‡

Abington, Philadelphia county, Second-Month 27, 1776.

STOLEN laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, a *BROWN HORSE*, about 14½ hands high, a ſtar in his forehead, ſhod before, about 7 years old, a natural pacer no brand nor ear mark. Whoever takes the ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and [illegible] the thief, ſhall have *SIX DOLLARS* reward, or *FOUR DOLLARS* for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS FLETCHER. ¶

[Advertiſements [illegible] will be [illegible]

not entitled to the Privileges of Freemen Electors.—Good Policy, as well as Gratitude, ſuggeſt the Propriety of granting every Indulgence which can attach them to this Country, and animate them in its Defence; your Petitioners therefore pray, that ſome Mode may be adopted for the Purpoſe.

Seventhly. Your Petitioners pray this Honourable Houſe to reviſe the 34th Article of the Rules, framed the laſt Seſſion, for the Government of the Aſſociators, by ſubſtituting in the Place of the Penalty therein mentioned, "That ſuch Offender ſhall be forever hereafter incapable of holding any Office of Profit or Truſt, under the Authority of this Province:" They moreover pray this Honourable Houſe to give Directions to two or more Aſſociators, to join the Commiſſioners of this City and the ſeveral Counties, in hearing the Appeals of ſuch Perſons as are mentioned in the 11th Reſolution framed in the laſt Seſſion of this Honourable Houſe.

Eighthly. It is with great Concern your Petitioners inform this Honourable Houſe, that, notwithſtanding the Directions given and pointed out the laſt Seſſion, there is great Reaſon to fear the Aſſeſſors in many Places, from different Motives, have omitted to execute the Branch of their Office which reſpects the Aſſociation:—Your Petitioners therefore pray this Honourable Houſe to make ſome further Proviſion againſt ſuch Neglect, ſo that the ſalutary and beneficial Effects, ariſing from the Aſſociation, may not fail through the Neglect or other Miſconduct of thoſe entruſted to carry into Execution the Intentions of this Honourable Houſe.

Your Petitioners, with the utmoſt Humility, requeſt this Honourable Houſe to take theſe Matters into their ſerious Conſideration, and grant them ſuch Relief, as, in their Wiſdom and Equity, ſhall ſeem beſt calculated to remove that Inequality which appears in the foregoing Terms of Exemption, and ſuch other Redreſs as the Nature of the Caſe may merit and require.

And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, ſhall ever pray, *&c. Signed by Order of the Committee of Privates,*

SAMUEL SIMPSON, *Chairman.*

To the Honourable the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* FREEMEN *of the Province of* Pennſylvania, *in* General Aſſembly *met,*

The *MEMORIAL* of the OFFICERS of the MILITARY ASSOCIATION of the City and Liberties of *Philadelphia,*

Sheweth,

THAT your Memorialiſts have peruſed, at the Requeſt of the private Aſſociators of this City and Liberties, their Petition to your Honourable Houſe, and concur with them in the Sentiments therein contained, earneſtly deſiring the Attention of the Honourable Houſe to the weighty Matters therein ſet forth.—In Addition to the ſeveral Amendments propoſed by the Privates to the Rules and Regulations relative to the Aſſociation, your Memorialiſts beg Leave to ſubjoin the following, which they think of great Importance.

That Numbers of the preſent Aſſociators are People who have not heretofore aſſociated, and therefore are for the moſt Part undiſciplined.

Among theſe are a great many Apprentices and others, who, however deſirous they may be of gaining Military Inſtruction, will not be permitted to turn out oftener than the Regulations require. And it is well known to Perſons of Experience in this Way, that it is impoſſible to train Men ſo as to render them expert Soldiers, without great Aſſiduity and frequent Exerciſe, and that the Times mentioned in the Regulations are ſcarce ſufficient to perfect a Man even in his Manual.—Your Memorialiſts therefore requeſt the Honourable Houſe would increaſe the Number of Days appointed for the General Meetings of Aſſociators, which, in the Opinion of your Memorialiſts, ſhould be at leaſt once in every Week.

That the Wages appointed for Drummers and Fifers are ſo extremely trifling, that no Perſons can be procured to do the Duty, and our Battalions are almoſt totally deprived of their Muſic, as the Drummers and Fifers have left the Aſſociation to get Employ where they receive Pay on which they can ſubſiſt. That the Drummers and Fifers are in general Perſons who have no other Way of gaining a Livelihood; and as much Time is taken up in perfecting themſelves, they ought, as we conceive, inſtead of caſual and uncertain Pay, to have a permanent and ſettled Support.

Your Memorialiſts therefore pray the Honourable Houſe to raiſe the Wages of the Drum and Fife-Majors, and allow the Drummers and Fifers reaſonable and conſtant Pay, that Perſons already taught may be induced to join the Aſſociation, and that others may be incited to qualify themſelves for this Part of Military Duty, which is not merely Parade, but abſolutely eſſential to the Service.

That the Officers of the ſeveral Battalions experience many Inconveniences from the Want of a Serjeant-Major; and as there are now in all the Battalions Officers tolerably qualified, it is ſubmitted to the Honourable Houſe, whether, inſtead of an Adjutant, it would not be better to appoint a Serjeant-Major on conſtant Pay, and let a Subaltern Officer in every Battalion do the Duty of an Adjutant.—

Your Memorialiſts beg Leave to give it as their Opinion to the Honourable Houſe, that the ſeveral Alterations and Amendments pointed out in the Petition from the Privates, together with thoſe beforementioned, being made, the Minds of the People will be entirely ſatisfied, and Strength and Vigour will be given to the Aſſociation, which, though now very extenſively adopted, will then be more generally agreed to, and which Perſons in general ſigned, not becauſe they eſteemed the Regulations perfect, or in all Caſes proper, but from their Zeal for the Cauſe and the Confidence they had in the Honourable Houſe that you would be pleaſed to remedy all Defects when applied to for that Purpoſe.

By Order of a Board of Officers,

DANIEL ROBERDEAU, *Preſident.*"

Philadelphia, February 21, 1776.

New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, Feb. 27, 1776.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant lad, named Iſaac Still, about* 18 *years of age,* 5 *feet* 8 *inches high, ſlender built, pale complexion, light brown hair, inclining to curl, a large ſharp noſe; had on a coat and jacket, of a light aſh colour, both turned, the coat lined with ſhalloon, metal buttons on both, thoſe of the jacket on the left ſide, by miſtake of the taylor, old green pluſh breeches, much faded, a pair of yarn ſtockings, of a light blue colour,* 1 *pair footed, coarſe ſhoes, old braſs buckles, new felt hat, two ſhirts, one country linen, the other hickory. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

¶ JOHN MACKEY.

WHEREAS *a certain young Man, from the back Parts of Virginia, was over Night at the Houſe of Matthew M'Hugh, Innholder, in Lebanon Town, Lancaſter County, on Thurſday the 8th ult. and was enquiring after an old Man who led a Horſe laden with Deer-ſkins, ſaying, "that he had travelled with an old Man Part of his Way from Virginia, and being in or near a Settlement, called Connegocheague, he went out of the Road to ſee an Uncle who lived in that Part of the Country, and entruſted the ſaid old Man with one of his Horſes, laden with Deer-ſkins, and* 25 *Pair of Leather Breeches, and that he had a conſiderable Sum of Money packed up in the Deer-ſkins; that he had ordered the ſaid old Man not to croſs the River Saſquehanna until he had overtaken him; of which ſaid old Man he had not heard one Word ſince he left him; that he was afraid his Horſe, Deer-ſkins, Breeches and Money were loſt, and that he would give Ten Pounds to get his Property again." And whereas we the Subſcribers having received Information, that a certain old Man, who had a Horſe laden with Deer-ſkins, was at a certain Tavern near Lebanon, where he had ſtaid two Nights and near two Days; upon examining the Man on Tueſday Night, the* 13*th ult. he told his Name was Daniel Simkins; that the Skins and Horſe belonged to a certain John Bartley, who he knew was gone before him, but that he would take his own Time to follow him; and the ſaid old Man offering to ſell one of the Deer-ſkins in our Preſence, we the Subſcribers took into our Cuſtody the Horſe, Deer-ſkins and Breeches, but having found no Caſh, nor near the Quantity of Breeches mentioned by the ſaid young Man, we cauſed an Inventory to be made thereof; therefore the Owner proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have his Goods again, by applying to the Subſcribers, in Lebanon Town.* MATTHEW M'HUGH, DANIEL OLDENBRACH. ¶

Eaſt-Fallowfield, February 26, 1776.

WHEREAS a certain JANE TAYLOR left a quantity of womens wearing apparel, in October laſt, for a pledge in ſecurity for a ſum of money lent her by the ſubſcriber; theſe are therefore to inform the ſaid Jane Taylor, and every other perſon, that if the ſaid clothes are not redeemed in four weeks from this date, they will be ſold to defray ſaid debt, with the coſt of this advertiſement, by DAVID M'CROWREY. ¶

Philadelphia, March 2, 1776.

WAS taken up, on the 21ſt of February, a BAY MARE, 13½ hands high, no ſhoes on, has a ſmall ſtar on her forehead, a ſhort ſwitch tail, in good order, and about 13 years old. The owner by applying to Peter Hoſe, at Mr. John Philips's place, in Moyamenſing townſhip, or to ISAAC LORT, Cryer, in Strawberry-alley, proving his property, paying charges, may have her again. ¶

WHEREAS ELIZABETH, the wife of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Deptford, and county of Glouceſter, in Weſt New-Jerſey, hath eloped from his bed and board (without any juſt cauſe) and taken with her ſundry of his goods and effects, and at preſent has taken up and cohabits with one Robert Henry: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof; as witneſs his hand, this 24th day of February, 1776. JOHN STEEL. ¶

RUN *away on* 12*th of February,* 1776, *from the ſubſcriber, in Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, and province of Pennſylvania, an apprentice lad, named Henry Thomas, country born, about* 19 *years of age, Cordwainer by trade, about* 5 *feet* 9 *or* 10 *inches high, well ſet, ſhort black hair; had on, when he went away, a brown broadcloth coat, with white metal buttons, ſome carved and ſome plain, the lining of the fore parts green, a ſtriped lincey jacket, with wooden buttons, ſheepſkin breeches, with wooden buttons, a fur hat, newly trimmed round the brim, about half-worn, a check ſhirt, two pair of ſtockings, one pair brown yarn, the other grey worſted, ribbed, old ſhoes, with buckles, not fellows. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed apprentice, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have* SIX DOLLARS *reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM LEE. ‡

THIS preſent inſtant, on the fourteenth day,
My apprentice boy did run away;
Thomas Stillenger he is called by name,
His indenture further teſtifies the ſame;
Small of his age, in his twelfth year,
My bargain of him has been very dear;
He has always been a vexatious lad,
One reaſon why he is ſo meanly clad;
Hat, ſhirt and breeches were almoſt new,
Sheeps ruſſet ſtockings, and half-worn ſhoes,
To deſcribe the reſt I am not inclin'd,
Cloth for a jacket he left behind;
Of apple pies with him he took but five,
For to preſerve himſelf alive;
Three quarter dollars are miſſed of late,
Which perhaps he took to pay his freight;
Believe him not, if you be wiſe,
He is very artful in telling lies,
He is alſo guilty of another crime,
Of taking cloth from time to time,
And as he lived ſo far from ſea,
Down Brandywine did it convey;
The freight whereof not being paid,
Sunk to the bottom and there it ſtaid;
All which by chance is got again,
One piece doth only yet remain;
For which I whipt him, I thought ſevere,
But did not make him ſhed one tear.
Whoever doth him ſafely ſecure,
Of a reward they may be ſure,
Six-pence at leaſt I do propoſe,
To give for him with all his clothes;
Or clear me of him for ever, and mine,
And his indenture away I will ſign;
Now to inform you further ſtill,
I keep a ſaw and fulling mill; [my abode,
In Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip and Cheſter county is the place of
I ſubſcribe my name unto the ſame, and that is

February 17, 1776. § WILLIAM MOORE.

TO BE SOLD.

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Cornelius Engle, *late of Germantown, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the* 12*th day of March next, at two o' clock in the afternoon,*

A CERTAIN LOT of GROUND, containing 159 perches, with a two ſtory ſtone houſe, kitchen, and ſtable thereon erected, on a high and pleaſant ſituation, near the upper end of Germantown, on the eaſt ſide of the main ſtreet. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the premiſes and know the terms, before the day of ſale, by applying to PAUL ENGLE, and JOHN NICE, Executors. *February* 19, 1776. ¶

THE OWNERS of the *WICACOA* MEADOWS are deſired to meet at the Court-Houſe, in *Philadelphia*, the firſt Monday in April, being the eighth Day of the Month, at Four o' Clock in the Afternoon, to chooſe MANAGERS and a TREASURER for the enſuing Year. ¶

Weſt Bradford, Cheſter County, February 21, 1776.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the Ninth Day of March next,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, known by the Name of the Center Houſe, or Martin's Tavern, in Cheſter County, with the LOT of GROUND, containing about two Acres and a half. The Purchaſer to have Poſſeſſion about the 10th of April. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale, and Attendance given, by

¶ JOSEPH MARTIN.

To be SOLD at public SALE, on the 5th day of MARCH inſt. on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at two o' clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE GRIST and SAW-MILL, with about 30 acres of LAND, equal to any in goodneſs on Brandywine; 12 or 14 acres of which are good meadow; there are on ſaid premiſes a dwelling-houſe, a new frame barn, cooper's ſhop, and other out-houſes; likewiſe a good bearing orchard, ſituate on Brandywine creek, about one mile below the forks of ſaid creek, in the townſhip of Eaſt Bradford, and county of Cheſter. The mill is well ſituated for cuſtom, being about 14 miles from a landing, and formerly known by the name of Jones's mill. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber, in Dilworth's town, Birmingham townſhip, or to Nathaniel Morriſon, on ſaid premiſes. BENJAMIN MILLER. §

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 6th day of March next,

A VALUABLE plantation, and tract of 124 acres of land, ſituate near the road leading from Cooper's ferry to Mountholly, in the townſhip of Eveſham and county of Burlington, in the province of New-Jerſey; there are 56 acres of upland cleared, 40 acres of which are good wheat land, about 12 acres of meadow cleared, and 8 or 10 more may be made, the remainder wood land; there are on ſaid premiſes a one ſtory framed houſe, 2 rooms on a floor, a good cellar under the ſame, a well of excellent water near the door, a good barn, ſtables, and ſundry other out-houſes, a good apple and peach orchard; the ſaid plantation is about 12 miles from Philadelphia, 8 from Mountholly and Burlington, about 2 miles from a Friends Meeting-houſe in Mooreſtown, about 6 miles from an Engliſh Church; the houſe is ſituate on a high, pleaſant ſpot, in a healthy part of the country. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the title, and terms of ſale, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land, &c. if deſired.

Feb. 19, 1776. ‖ MOSES HURSTIS.

Second-Month 19, 1776.

To be ſold at public vendue, by the ſubſcriber, on the 13th day of next month,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, Cheſter county; bounded by lands of William Pennell, and others; containing 107 acres, about 20 of which are woodland, and 6 of watered meadow; there are thereon two good ſtone houſes, one 33 by 22 feet, three rooms on each floor, with fire-places in them, the whole cellared under; the other lately built, 30 by 20 feet, well accommodated with ſeveral rooms and fire-places, a good ſpring of water near to each, and a ſtone ſpring-houſe over one of them, there is thereon a large joiner's ſhop, hath been long experienced to be a good place for workman in that trade; likewiſe a large barn, with plenty of convenient ſtable room joining the ſame, with other out-houſes, and a good orchard. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to John Heacock, living near Middletown Meeting-houſe, or Nathan Heacock thereon. The terms for payment will be made known, at the time and place beforementioned, by JOHN HEACOCK.

N. B. If the abovementioned premiſes ſhould not be ſold they will be rented. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 13*th day of the Third-Month (called March) next, at the houſe of* JACOB COLEMAN, *in Germantown, at* 3 *o' clock in the afternoon,*

A COMMODIOUS two ſtory ſtone houſe, with a piazza, kitchen, and two ſtores adjoining, with the lot of ground thereunto belonging, a well of excellent water near the kitchen, and a cartway leading into the yard; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and a good ſtand for buſineſs, lying on Germantown main-ſtreet, next to Friends Meeting-houſe. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes before the day of ſale, may apply to THOMAS ROSS, in Germantown, who will ſhew the ſame.

Second-Month 26, 1776. ‖ ABRAHAM GRIFFITH.

To be ſold by public vendue, on the 14th of March inſt. if not ſold before by private ſale,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, pleaſantly ſituated, about 17 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading therefrom to Wright's-town, in Southampton townſhip, Bucks county, near the Sign of the Buck, containing about 184 acres, about 100 acres clear, about 8 acres meadow, and as much more may be made and watered, the remainder is well timbered; there are erected on ſaid plantation a good ſtone houſe, cellar under the whole, a log kitchen adjoining ſaid houſe, ſmith's ſhop, ſmoak-houſe, a good frame barn and ſtables, a ſpring of good water near the door, a young orchard, of about 120 trees; there is a good ſtream of water running through the ſame, on which may be erected a griſt, ſaw, or fulling mill; the whole in good repair; the title indiſputable. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the conditions, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid premiſes, or they will be made known at the time of ſale, by MATTHIAS FENTON.

N. B. The vendue to begin at 1 o' clock ſaid day. †

To be ſold by private ſale, any time before the 15th of MARCH inſt.

THAT noted TAVERN known by the name of the Sign of the Boot, together with the FARM thereunto belonging, ſituated in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, on the great Road leading from Cheſter to Lancaſter, the Iron-works and Philadelphia; containing between 2 and 300 acres, about 18 acres of good meadow made, near half the land is cleared, and the wood-land is well timbered. There is a good ſtone dwelling-houſe thereon, four rooms on a floor, a large garret, and a cellar under the whole, a good log building at the end, which ſerves for a kitchen, with one room and a garret, and a good pump near the door; likewiſe a good barn, ſtables, out-houſe, and ſheds to feed 7 or 8 teams, a good ſpring-houſe and orchard. The above premiſes lie on a road much frequented by travellers and waggoners. The title is indiſputable; and the terms of ſale may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the above place. SAMUEL OLLIVER. ¶

*** The premiſes will be rented, if not ſold before that time.

Second-Month 24, 1776.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN EASTBURN, late of the Manor of Moreland, in Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers, at Jacob Comly's, in Smithfield, on the 19th day of next month, at 9 o' clock in the morning, to pay their reſpective debts due to ſaid eſtate, to prevent trouble and coſt. And all perſons that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, that they may be adjuſted by THOMAS TOWNSEND, and JOHN TOWNSEND, Executors.

N. B. There are two Legatees to the above eſtate, to wit, *Mary Studdem*, and *John Eaſtburn*, who are deſired to come and receive their reſpective legacies. ¶

NOTICE *is hereby given to the Creditors of William Bonya, and John Vallentine, confined for Debt in the Goal of Burlington, that they be and appear before Daniel Ellis, and Thomas Rodman, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County aforeſaid, at the Houſe of Joſeph Haight, in Burlington, on Wedneſday, the* 12*th Day of March next, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid Priſoners ſhould not be diſcharged, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors."* Feb. 16, 1776. ¶

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